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CHECK-LIST OF THE FAMILY RHYNCHOPHORIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF JAPAN, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND FIVE NEW SPECIES*

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Abstract

Check-list of the family Rhynchophoridae of Japan and key to the genera of the subfamily Dryophthorinae and that to the genera of the tribe Stromboscerini are given.

New taxa, recombination and synonymies treated in this paper are as follows:

Synommatoides *shirozui* gen. et sp. nov.
Dexipeus ***uenoi*** sp. nov.
Cryptoderma ***kuniyoskii*** sp. nov.
Diocalandra sasa sp. nov.
Diocalandra kamiyai sp. nov.
Paracalendra Chûjô et Morimoto, 1959
= *Myocalandra* Faust, 1894, syn. nov.
Paracalendra *saccharivora* Chûjô et Morimoto, 1959
= *Myocalandra* ***exarata*** Boheman, 1838, syn. nov.
Stenommatus *ocularis* Konishi, 1963, comb. nov. (*Dryophthorus*)

Weevils of the family Rhynchophoridae comprise many pests of the economic importance to banana, sugar-cane, rattan, palms and bamboos in the tropics, and some of them have apparently been introduced in the Ryukyus and Ogasawara Islands through the agencies of man.

The present paper is prepared to give the brief knowledge of the Japanese fauna of the family, together with descriptions of a new genus and five new species.

I have revised several genera of the Dryophthorinae, Stromboscerini and Cossoninae, which have been confused in their systematic positions, and arranged them in the proper positions in the form of key in this paper.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Seiho Kuniyoshi, a keen entomologist in Okinawa, and many other friends for their kindness offering me the materials. Thanks are also due to Prof. Y. Hirashima for his encouragement in the course of the present study.

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 3, No. 56).

Descriptions of new taxa

Synommatoides gen. nov.

Type-species : *Synommatoides shirozui* sp. nov.

Head globular, finely punctate ; rostrum separated from head by a shallow transverse depression between eyes; eyes lateral, oval ; antennae with 5-segmented funicle, club obliquely truncate. Scutellum absent. Elytra with reduced humeri, punctured-striate, ultimate stria abbreviate behind hind coxa. Front coxae connate ; median coxae very narrowly separated; intercoxal process of ventrite 1 broader than coxa, truncate. Tarsi visibly 4-segmented, segment 3 as broad as 2, not bilobed.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE TRIPE Stromboscerini

1 : Antenna1 club obliquely truncate, tomentose apical surface flat 2
1' : Antenna1 club with subconical tomentose apex; funicle with 6 segments 8
2 : Eyes contiguous beneath 3
2' : Eyes separated beneath 5
3 : Antenna1 funicle with 5 segments 4
3' : Antennal funicle with 6 segments ..... **Allaeotes** Pascoe
4 : Prothorax with post-ocular lobes; derm smooth, opaque ..... **Stromboscerus** Schoenherr
4' : Prothorax without post-ocular lobes; derm rugose, with costate intervals on elytra ..... Synommatus Pascoe
5 : Antenna1 funicle with 4 segments; eyes linear, narrowly separated beneath ..... **Dryophthoroides** Roelofs
= **Elatticus** Pascoe
= Pembertonia Zimmerman
5' : Antenna1 funicle with 5 or 6 segments 6
6 : Antenna1 funicle with 5 segments; eyes suboval, lateral ..... Synommatoides gen. nov.
6' : Antenna1 funicle with 6 segments 7
7 : Eyes suboval, lateral ..... **Orthosinus** Motschulsky
= Xerodermus Lacordaire
7' : Eyes linear, narrowly separated beneath ..... **Dexipeus** Pascoe
8 : Eyes separated beneath ..... **Tasactes** Faust
8' : Eyes contiguous beneath ..... Nephius Pascoe
= Anius Pascoe

Synommatoides shirozui sp. nov.

Derm black, with matted pubescence filling the punctures.

Head sparsely provided with fine punctures, their interspaces broader than punctures. Rostrum parallel-sided, closely punctate, the extreme apex shiny.

Prothorax slightly longer than wide, nearly parallel-sided, subapical constriction well marked on the sides and weak on the disk, pronotum with large subreticulate punctures, anterior margin not punctate.

Elytra oblong-ovate, widest before the middle, with large punctures, these punctures tend to become smaller posteriorly, intervals much narrower than striae, keeled, alternate intervals strongly costate and with ridges of matted pubescence, the remaining intervals with sparse pubescence; intervals 3 and

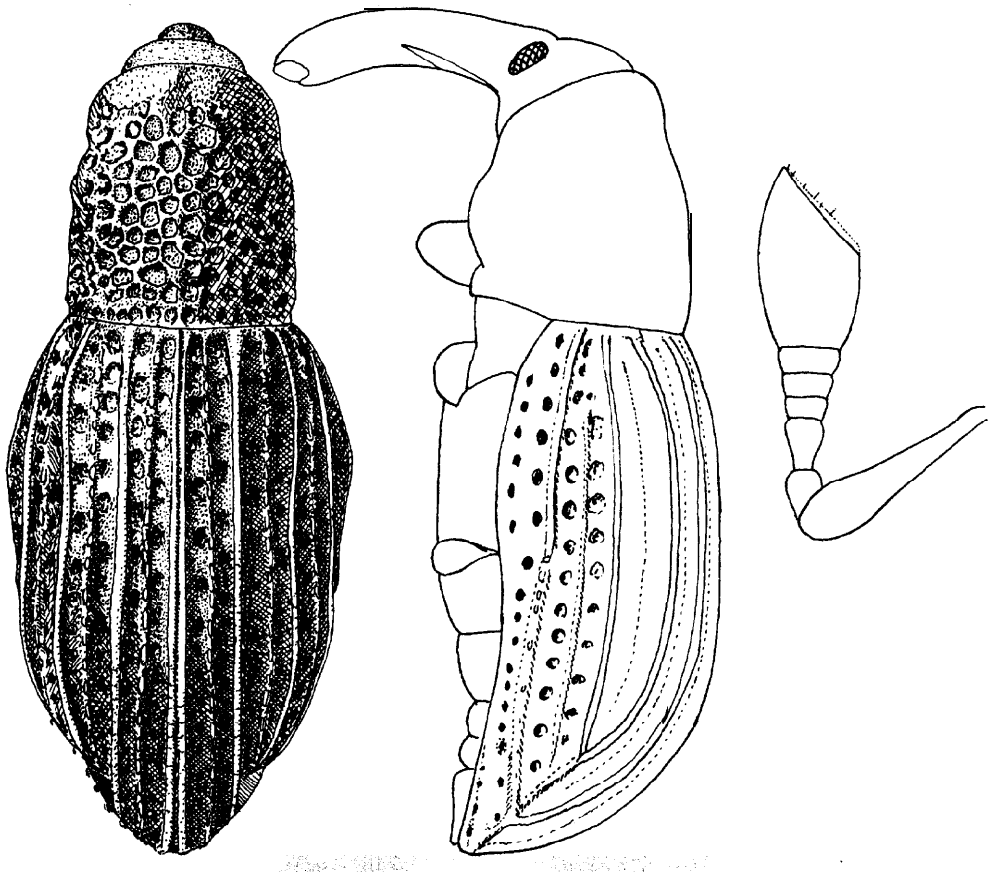

Fig. 1. *Synommatoides shirozui*, gen. et sp. nov.

9, and 5 and 7 connate behind respectively.

Length : 3.5-4.2 mm. (excl. rostrum).

Type material: Holotype ♀ (Type No. 2129, Kyushu Univ.), Nakanoshima, Tokara Isls., 23. V. 1962, M. Sato leg. Paratypes :1♂3♀, Ishizuka, Yaku Isl., 23. III. 1962, T. Watanabe leg. ; 1♂, Ishizuka, Yaku Isl., 30. VI. 1965, S. Oga leg, ;1♂, Yaku Isl., 7-13. VII. 1947, R. Matsuda leg. ;1♂, Mt. Hanna (Shiitakegoya, 800 m), Querpart Isl., 16. VII. 1968, T. Shirôzu leg. ; 1♀. Mt. Hanna (Kannonji, 600 m), Querpart Isl., 11. VII. 1968, T. Shirôzu leg.

Distribution: Japan (Yaku and Nakanoshima 'Ids.), Corea (Querpart Isl.).

Dexipeus uenoi sp. nov.

Derm dull black with slight brownish tinge, antennae and tarsi reddish brown; punctures filled with greyish brown coat.

Head with sparse, small punctures; frons between eyes with a small median fovea, weakly depressed transversely, half as broad as the base of rostrum; eyes linear, narrowly separated beneath ; rostrum parallel-sided from

base to antennae, there widening slightly, and again parallel-sided thence to the apex; punctures oblong, a little closer than those on head, apical area glossy and reddish, underside of rostrum with a sharp median carina. Antennae with 1st segment of funicle 1.5 times as long as wide, 2nd segment as long as wide, strongly widening apically, the rest segments transverse, club twice as long as wide, obliquely truncate, apical tomentose surface flat.

Prothorax 4/3 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided from base to two-thirds, then weakly narrowed to the subapical constriction, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin weakly arched posteriorly, disk coarsely punctate, with a fine median keel.

Elytra broadest at the basal third, alternate intervals costate, with matted pubescence, even intervals somewhat lower than the odd intervals and with a row of prostrate scales; striae a little broader than intervals, with large punctures, intervals 2 and 10, 3 and 9, 4 and 8, and 5 and 7 connate behind respectively.

Underside sparsely with large punctures. Metepisterna invisible.

Length : 3.4-3.9 mm. (excl. rostrum).

Type material: Holotype ♂ (Type No. 2130, Kyushu Univ.), and paratypes : 2 ♀, Kunigami-yama, Okinawa, 23. VII, 1961, S. Uéno leg.

Distribution : Japan (Okinawa).

This is the third species of the genus, and easily separable from *fumosus* Pascoe and *costatus* Pascoe by the matted pubescence on the alternate intervals of elytra.

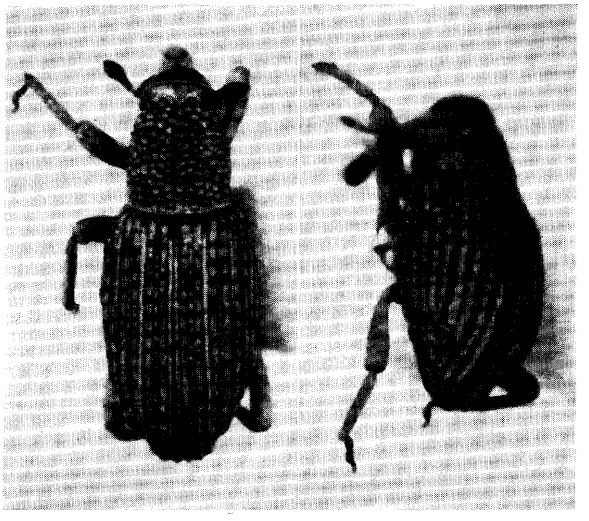

Fig. 2. *Dexipeus uenoi* sp. nov.

Cryptoderma kuniyoshii sp. nov.

Derm black, with the usual light brown indumentum (becoming fuscous when greasy), pronotum with median and lateral white stripes, elytra with

pattern of the white oblique bands as in *fortunei* and *formosense*, but the bands are much broader. Underside with ventrites 2-4 whitish on each side.

Pronotum as long as wide, subparallel-sided from the base to the middle, then narrowing in a gentle curve, subapical constriction deep in the underside and indistinct on the disk, dorsum slightly convex longitudinally, highest in the middle, with large round punctures, which are bare and visibly black in the centre, the interspace a little broader than the punctures.

Scutellum completely (holotype), or incompletely (paratypes) enclosed in front, ovate, light brown.

Elytra elongate, longer than wide (7 :4), slightly broader than pronotum, nearly parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then gradually narrowing behind, without any subapical callus, the basal margin weakly elevated in both sexes, not crenulate, alternate intervals costate, 3rd becoming broader towards the base, 2nd and 4th not reaching the base, striae broad with large punctures, each of the punctures with (holotype) or without (paratypes) a small bare central space.

Sternum with a pair of short transverse depressions on metasternum in front of hind coxae. Metepisternum sparsely provided with small punctures in a row.

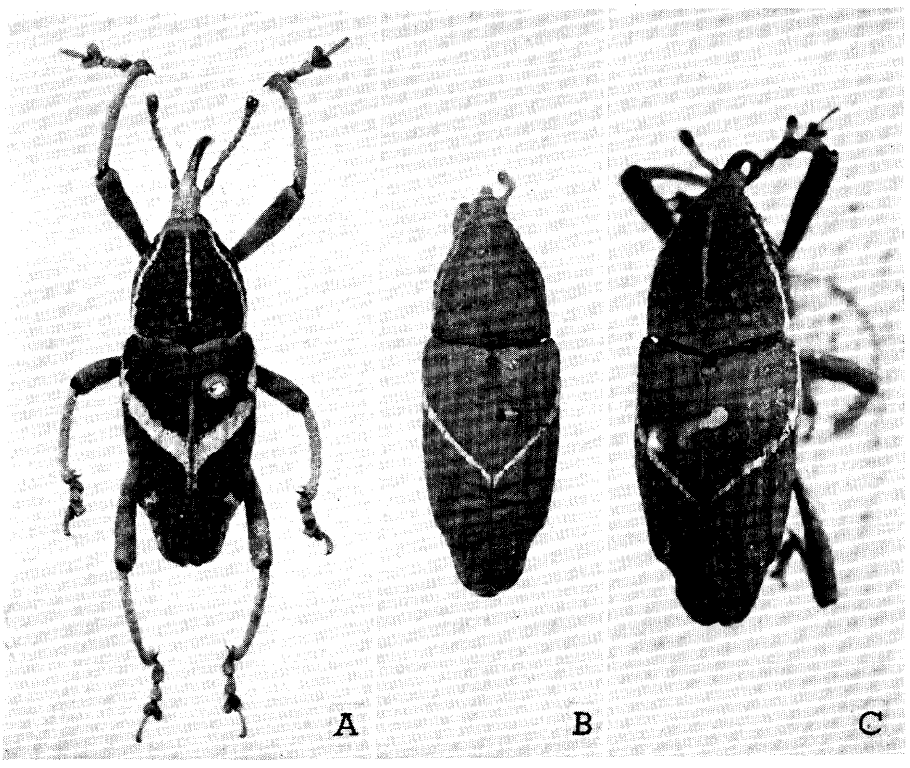

Fig. 3. *Cryptoderma* spp. A: *kuniyoshii* sp. nov. B: *formosense* Kôno. C: *fortunei* Waterhouse (Type).

Length : 14.5 – 15 mm. (excl. rostrum).

***Type** material:* Holotype ♂ (Type No. 2131, Kyushu Univ.), and paratypes: 1♂1♀, Hateruma-mori, Iriomote Isl., 5. X. 1963, S. Kuniyoshi leg.

Distibution : Japan (Iriomote Isl).

This new species is similar to *fortunei* Waterhouse and *formosense* Kôno, but separable from them by the characters noted in the key given below.

1 : Oblique bands of elytra broader, much broader than the distance between punctures of the striae; stria 1 distant from the 2nd and reaching the apex of elytron; pronotum and elytra strongly punctate····· **Cryptoderma kuniyoshii sp. nov.**

1′: Oblique bands of elytra narrower, at most as broad as the distance between punctures of the striae ; stria 1 conjoint with the 2nd near apex and rarely reaching apical margin of elytron ····· 2

2 : Oblique bands of elytra reaching the suture and nearly the same width throughout····· ·····**Cryptoderma formosense** Kôno

2′: Oblique bands of elytra reaching the striae 1 and attenuate posteriorly ····· **Cryptoderma fortunei** (Waterhouse)

Diocalandra sasa sp. nov.

Dioclandra elongata Nakane (nec Roelofs), Icon. Ins. Jap. col. nat. ed. II: 380, pl. 190, fig. 26, 1963.

Derm black, glossy; the extreme apex of rostrum, apical margin of pronoturn, antennae, ventrites 2-5 and legs usually reddish; elytra with two pairs of large quadrate reddish spots on intervals 2-7, the transverse band separating anterior and posterior spots often obsolete.

Head coarsely punctate, frons with a deep median sulcus and a row of erect brownish grey scales on each side. Rostrum of male with head as long as pronotum, the dilated basal part weakly narrowed posteriorly behind antennal insertions and shorter than head, dorsum with a median carina extending almost to the apex and two pairs of weak carinae on the basal half, granules absent; rostrum of female with head a little longer than pronotum, slenderer, dorsum with carinae as in male, but the punctures smaller. Antennae with scape weakly curved, funicle with 2nd segment twice as long as wide, the rest as long as or slightly broader than long, club with the pubescent apical part 1/4 the length of club.

Prothorax 1.5 times as long as broad, almost parallel-sided on the basal half, then gradually narrowing anteriorly to subapical constriction ; dorsum with dense reticulate punctures and a very shallow large depression in the middle of the basal two-thirds, and on each side of this behind the middle with a small group of suberect greyish scales.

Scutellum slightly longer than broad.

Elytra scarcely wider at the shoulders than prothorax and subparallel or very slightly narrowing posteriorly from shoulders to two-thirds; striae containing large oblong punctures ; the alternate intervals more raised and bearing a row of large punctures, these punctures slightly smaller than those on striae and bearing greyish scales.

Legs with femora rugosely punctate, front tibiae strongly serrate on the

inner edge. Pygidium reticulately with deep punctures and evenly with greyish scales.

Venter of male with deep broad median depression on ventrite 1-2 and a transverse broad depression on ventrite 5.

Lengh : 3.9-5.2 mm. (excl. rostrum).

Type material: Holotype ♂ (Type No. 2132, Kyushu Univ.), Honmoku, Yokohama, 8. IV. 1954, K. Kojima leg. from dried cane of *Pseudosasa japonica*. Paratypes: 1♀, Adachi-mura, Fukushima Pref., 14. V. 1959, M. Sugano leg. ; 1♀, Arayama, Yatsuo-cho, Toyama, 10. X. 1959, I. Hiura leg. ;1♀, Mt. Takatori, Tokyo, 2. V. 1921. M. Takahashi leg.;1♀, Mt. Takao, Tokyo, 28. IV. 1967, H. Nakamura leg.; 2♀, same data as holotype ;1♀, Hira-oka, Osaka Pref., 20. III. 1952, K. Sawada leg.;1♀, Hattani, Myoken, Osaka Pref., 11. VI. 1949, K. Sawada leg. ; 1♀, Mt. Wakasugi, Fukuoka Pref., 18. V. 1958, H. Kamiya leg.; 1♂, Ino, Yamada-mura, Fukuoka Pref., 10. V. 1953, I. Hiura leg.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu. Kyushu).

Diocalandra kamiyai sp. nov.

Derm black, glossy; the extreme apex of rostrum, antennae, apical margin of prothorax, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown; elytra with two pairs of reddish spots, the anterior spots larger and lying on intervals 2-8, shortly produced posteriorly on intervals 2-3, the posterior spots subquadrate, lying on intervals 2-6.

Head coarsely punctate, frons with a deep median sulcus and a row of erect greyish scales on each side. Rostrum with head as long as pronotum, the dilated basal part weakly narrowed posteriorly behind antenna1 insertions and much shorter than head, dorsum with a median and two pairs of weak lateral carinae on the basal part. Antennae as in *sasa*, club with the pubescent apical part 1/3 the length of club.

Prothorax 1.46-l. 55 times as long as broad, parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then slightly narrowing anteriorly, strongly narrowed and constricted near apex; dorsum similarly punctate and depressed as in *sasa*.

Scutellum as long as wide, rounded behind.

Elytra 1.33-l. 36 times as long as and scarcely broader than pronotum, parallel-sided on basal two-thirds, the alternate intervals slightly raised and bearing a row of punctures, these punctures much smaller than those on striae and with greyish small scales.

Legs with femora rugosely punctate, front tibiae strongly expanded and serrate on the inner edge; tarsi with 3rd segment broader than long, twice as broad as the 2nd, bilobed.

Pygidium reticulately with deep punctures, strongly convex longitudinally at middle with long erect scales. Venter as in *sasa*.

Length : 5. 8-7.4 mm. (excl. rostrum).

Type material: Holotype ♀ (Type No. 2133, Kyushu Univ.), Takashima, Nagasaki Pref., 27. VII. 1954, H. Kamiya leg. Paratypes: 1♀, same locality as holotype, 18. VII. 1952, H. Kamiya leg., 1♀, Cape Sata, Kagoshima Pref., 30.

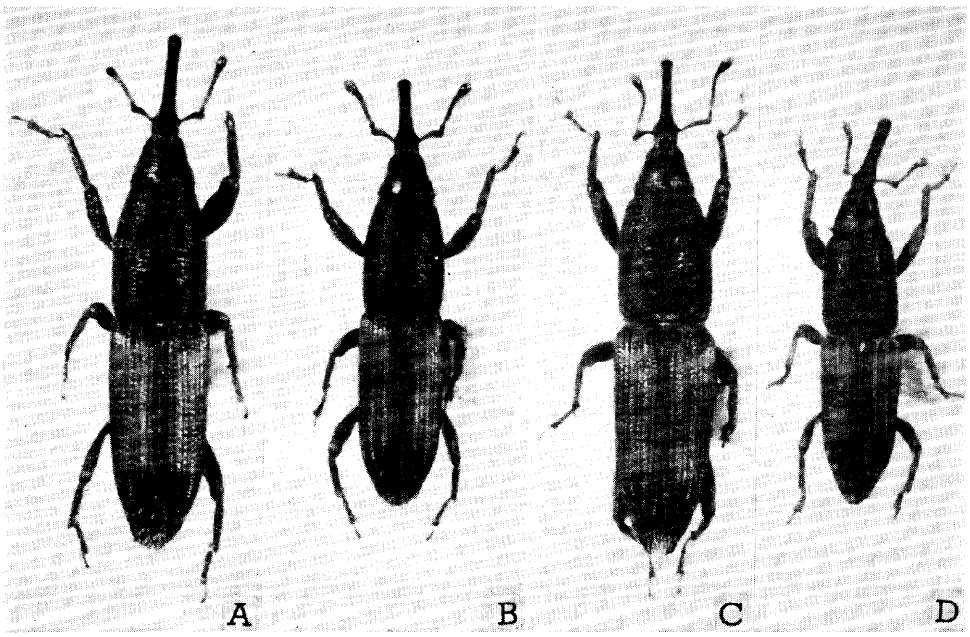

Fig. 4. ***Diocalandra*** spp. A, B: *sasa* sp. nov. C: ***kamiyai*** sp. nov. D: *elongata* Roelofs.

V. 1962, T. Nakamura leg.

Distribution : Japan (Kyus hu).

One paratype from Takashima (the largest specimen) is lost the denticles on front tibiae.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Diocalandra*

1 : The tomentose part of club 1/2-2/5 the entire length of club.....2
1 : The tomentose part of club 1/3-1/4 the entire length of club.....3
2 : Tarsi with 3rd segment deeply bilobed, much broader than the 2nd..... **Diocalandra elongata** (Roelofs)
2′: Tarsi with 3rd segment weakly bilobed and slightly broader than the 2nd..... **Diocalandra caelata** Marshall
Diocalandra rugosula (Pascoe)
Diocalandra impressicollis (Que de nf eld t)
3 : Tarsi with 3rd segment not or slightly notched..-**Diocalandra taitensis** (Guérin)
Diocalandra reticulata (Quedenfeldt)
3′: Tarsi with 3rd segment deeply bilobed 4
4 : Frons with a deep median sulcus, frons and rostrum on the same plane in profile 5
4′: Frons with a small fovea, frons separated from rostrum by a weak transverse depression between eyes, front tibiae slightly expanded internally at the basal fourth..... **Diocalandra frumenti** (Fabricius)
5 : Pygidium strongly convex longitudinally, with long erect scales at middle; reddish spots on elytra smaller; front tibiae strongly expaned internally; body larger ..... **Diocalandra kamiyai sp. nov.**

5′ Pygidium evenly and slightly convex, evenly with scales; reddish spots on elytra larger, subquadrate; front tibiae weakly expanded internally; body smaller. ..... **Diocalandra sasa sp. nov.**

Key to the Genera of the Subfamily Dryophthorinae

1 : Eyes closely approximate to each other on the underside of head; antenna1 club subtruncate at tip, tomentose on apical surface ..... **Stenommatus** Wollaston
1′: Eyes lateral, not approximate beneath 2
2 : Antenna1 club truncate at tip, tomentose on apical surface ... **Dryophthorus** Wollaston
=Tetratemnus Wollaston
= **Tetraspartus** Pascoe
2′: Antenna1 club oval, tomentose on distal half ..... **Psilodryophthorus** Wollaston

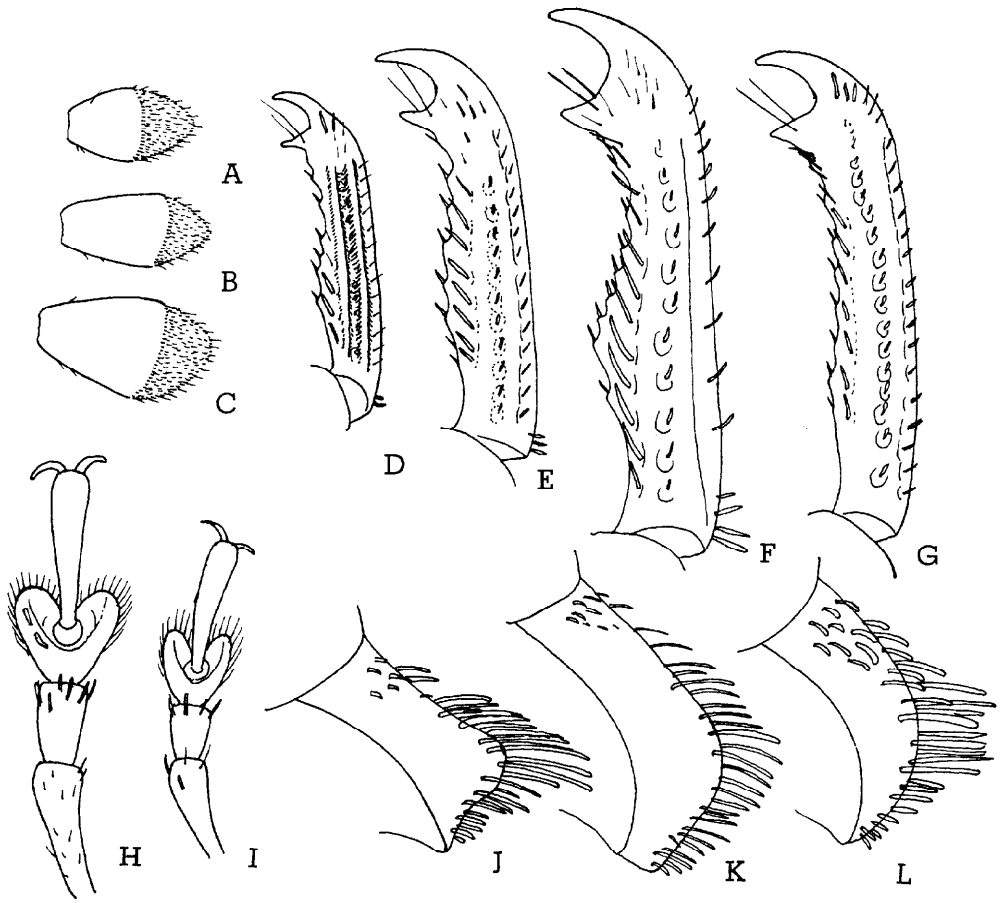

Fig. 5. *Diocalandra* spp. A-C: Antenna1 club (A: *elongata*; B : ***sasa*** ; C : ***kamiyai).*** D-G : Right front tibia (D: *elongata*; E: *sasa*; F : ***kamiyai***; ***G***: *frumenti*). H-I: Left front tarsus (H: ***kamiyai;*** I: ***sasa).*** J-L: Pygidium of ***kamiyai*** in profile showing variation.

Check-list of the family Rhynchophoridae of Japan

Subfamily DRYOPHTHORINAE

Dryophthorides Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., IV, 2: 1088, 1838.

Stenommatus Wollaston

Stenommatus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,: 434, 442, 506, 1873.

Stenommatus ocularis Konishi, **comb. nov.** オキナワキクイサビゾウムシ

Dryophthorus ocularis Konishi, Ins. Mats., 25: 128, 1963.

Distribution : Japan (Kyushu : Miyazaki, Nakanoshima, Amami-Oshima and Okinawa Isls.).

Host plants: I found it under the bark of dead pine-tree, *Pinus luchuensis.*

Dryophthorus Schoenherr

Dryophthorus Schoenherr, Curc. Disp. Meth.,: 332, 1826.
Tetratemnus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,: 7, 9, 434, 442, 507, 1873.

Dryophthorus corticalis Paykull アトボソキクイサビゾウムシ

Curculio corticalis Paykull, Monogr. Curc.,: 41, 1792.
Dryophthorus corticalis: Konishi, Ins. Mats., 25: 125, 1963.
Tetratemnus sculpturatus: Kôno(nec Wollaston), Ins. Mats., 12: 144, 1938.

Distribution : Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), Europe, Caucasus.

Host plants: Pinus luchuensis Abies firma, Abies sachalinensis, Picea jezoensis.

Dryophthorus sculpturatus Wollaston キクイサビゾウムシ

Tetratemnus sculpturatus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,: 11, 1873.
Dryophthorus sculpturatus: Konishi, Ins. Mats., 25: 126, 1963.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Miyake-jima, Hachijo-jima, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanegashima, Yakushima).

Host plants: Under the bark of dead pine-trees, *Pinus densiflora* and *Pinus thunbergii.*

Dryophthorus japonicus Konishi スギキクイサビゾウムシ

Dryophthorus japonicus Konishi, Ins. Mats., 25: 126, 1963.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Miyame-jima, Hachijo-jima, Shikoku, Kyushu, Amami-Oshima).

Host plants : *Cryptomeria japonica, Chamaecyparis obtusa, Abies firma.*

Subfamily STROMBOSCERINAE

Cryptopygi Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., VI, 2: 790, 1838.
Stromboscerides+ Sipaiides Lacordaire, Gen. Col., VII : 264, 306, 310, 1866.
Sipalini Csiki, Col. Cat. 149, Rhynchophorinae: 83, 1936.
Orthognathini Voss, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 128, 1958..

Tribe ORTHOGNATHINI

Orthognathides + **Sipalides vrais** Lacordaire, Gen. Col., VII : 311, 312, 1866.
Orthognathina Voss, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 128, 1958.
Sipalini Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2419: 5-8, 1970.

Sipalinus Marshall

Sipalus Schoenherr, Curc. Disp. Meth.,: 324, 1826.
Hyposipalus Voss, Tijdschr. Ent., LXXXIII: 56, 1940.
Sipalinus Marshall, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11) X: 119, 1943; Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2463: l-43, 1971.

Sipalinus gigas gigas Fabricius オオゾウムシ

Curculio gigas Fabricius, Syst. El. : 127, 1775.
Sipalus *hypocritus* Boheman, Gen. Sp. Curc. VIII, 2: ***209, 1845.***
Sipalus *formosanus* Kôno, Ins. Mats., IX: 7, 1934.
Sipalinus gigas gigas: Vaurie, Amer. Mus. Novit., 2463: 18, 1971.

Distribution: Eastern and southern Asia from North China and Japan to India and Ceylon.

Host plants : ***Abies firma, Abies*** *sachalinensis, Picea jezoensis, Pinus* spp., *Cryptomeria japonica, Chamaecyparis* ***obtusa,*** *Fagus crenata, Castanea crenata, Quercus* spp., *Prunus* spp.

Tribe **STROMBOSCERINI**

Stromboscerides Lacordaire, Gen. Col., VII: 264, 306, 1866.

Synommatoides Morimoto, gen. nov.

Synommatoides shirozui Morimoto, sp. nov. シロズキクイサビゾウムシ

Distribution: Japan (Yaku and Nakanoshima Isls.), Corea (Querpart Isl.).
Host *plants*: Unknown.

Dexipeus Pascoe

Dexipeus Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) II (XXII): 311, 1885.

Dexipeus uenoi Morimoto, sp. nov. ウエノキクイサビゾウムシ

Distribution : Japan (Okinawa).
Host *plants* : Unknown.

Dryophthoroides Roelofs

Dryophthoroides Roelofs, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 22, C. R.: liv, 1879.
Ellaticus Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) II (XXII) : 310, 1885.
Pembertonia Zimmerman, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., 12: 202, 1944.

Dryophthoroides sulcatus Roelofs ニセキクイサビゾウムシ

Dryophthoroides sulcatus Roelofs, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 22, C. R.: liv, 18'79.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima), China.
Host plants: Abies firma, Pinus densiflora.

Synommatus Wollaston

Synommatus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 434, 444, 508, 1873.

Synommatus interruptus Pascoe

Synommatus *interruptus* Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) II (XXII) : 311, 1885; Konishi, Ins. Mats. 25: 17, 1962.

Distribution : Java, Japan (Yakushima, after Konishi, 1962).
Host plants: Unknown.

Subfamily CRYPTODERMINAE

Oxyrhynchides Lacordaire, Gen. Col., VII: 264, 308, 1866.
Cryptoderminae Bovie, Gen. Ins., 70: 1, 1908.

Cryptoderma Ritsema

Cryptoderma Ritsema, Not. Leyd. Mus., VII: 54, 1885.
Oxyrhynchus Schoenherr, Iris : 1137, 1823.

Cryptoderma fortunei Waterhouse オオシロオビゾウムシ

Oxyrhynchus Fortunei Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2) 2: 1, 1853.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), China.
Host plants: Unknown.

Cryptoderma kuniyoshii Morimoto, sp. nov. クニヨシシロオビゾウムシ

Distribution : Japan (Iriomote Isl.).
Host plants: Unknown.

Sufamily RHYNCHOPHORINAE

Calandrides Lacordaire, Gen. Col., VII: 267, 274, 1866.
Gymnopygi Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., IV, 2, : 816, 1838.
Rhynchophorini Hustache, Col. Cat., 149, Rhynchophorinae : 8, 1936.

Tribe RHYNCHOPHORINI

Rhynchophorides Bach, Käferf. N. u. Mitteldeutschl., II: 151, 1859.

Cyrototrachelus Schoenherr

Cyrtotrachelus Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., IV, 2: 833, 1838.

Cyrtotrachelus buqueti borealis Jordan シナオオオサゾウムシ

Roelofsia borealis Jordan, Novit. Zool., I: *493,* pl. XIII, f. *7, 1894.*
Cyrtotrachelus Buqueti borealis : Heller, Wien. Ent. Zeit., XL: 153, 1923.

Distribution : China, Japan (after Heller, 1923).

Cyrtotrachelus longimanus Fabricius タイワンオオオサゾウムシ

Curculio longimanus Fabricius, Syst. Ent. App.: 822, 1775.
Cyrtotrachelus longimanus Gyllenhal, in Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., IV, 2 : 835, 1838.; Heller, Wien. Ent. Zeit., XL: 153, 1923.
Curculio longipes Fabricius, Spec. Ins., I: 162, 1781.

Distribution : India, Burma, Tonkin, Cambodja, Sumatra, Java, Philippines, China, Formosa, Japan (Nagasaki, after Heller, 1923).

Otidognathus Lacordaire

Otidognathus Lacordaire, Gen. Col., VII: 271, 273, 1866.
Lithorrhynchus Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., VIII, 2: 222, 1845.

Otidognathus davidis davidis Fairmaire ダビドオサゾウムシ

Cyrtotrachelus davidis Fairmaire, Ann. Soc., Ent. Fr., (5) VIII: 127, 1878.
Otidognathus davidis davidis: Giinther, Temminckia, III: 84, 1938.

Distribution : China, Japan (after Günther, 1938).
Host plants: Unknown.

Otidognathus jansoni Roelofs ホオアカオサゾ3ムシ

Otidonathus jansoni Roelofs, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XVIII: 186, 1875.
Otidognathus nigropictus Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent., Fr. (5) VIII: 128, 1878.
Otidognathus maculipennis Voss, Ent. Blätt., XXVII: 38, 1931.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Nakanoshima), China.
Host plants: The bamboo shoot of *Pleioblastus hindsii, Pleioblastus simonii* and *Pseudosasa purpurascens*.

Rhynchophorus Herbst

Rhynchophorus Herbst, Natursyst. Ins. Käf., VI: 3, 1795.

Rhynchophorus ferrugineus Olivier ヤシオオオサゾウムシ

Curculio ferrugineus Olivier, Encycl. Meth., V: 473, 1790.
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus : Herbst, Natursyst. Ins. Käf., VI: 8, 1795.

Distribution : South-eastern Asia, Formosa, Japan (Okinawa).
Host plants: This species was first discovered by Mr. S. Kuniyoshi from the trunk of Cocos *nucifera* and *Livistona subglobosa* in Okinawa.

Sphenocorynus Schoenherr

Sphenocorynus Schoenherr, Ge. Sp. Cure., IV, 2: 866, 1838.

Sphenocorynus ocellatus Pascoe ヨツメオサゾウムシ

Sphenocorynus ocellatus Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) XIX: 376, 1887.

Sphenocorynus perelegans Fairmaire, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr,, 1895: 15, 1895.

Distribution : Japan (Amami-Oshima, Okinawa, Tshigaki and Iriomote Isls.), Formosa.

Host plants : *Alpinia speciosa, Alpinia kumatake.*

Odoiporus Chevrolat

Odoiporus Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6) V: 288, 1885.

Odoiporus longicollis Olivier バナナツヤオサゾウムシ

Calandra longicollis Olivier, Ent., V (83) : 86, 1807.
Odoiporus *longicollis*: Chûjô, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ. II (202) : 41, 1971.
Sphenophorus glabricollis Gyllenhal, in Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., IV. 2: 913, 1838; Roelofs, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XVIII: 187, 1875.

Distribution : South-eastern Asia, China, Japan (Okinawa).

Host plants : Banana.

Rhabdoscelus Marshall

Rhabdoscelus Marshall., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (II) X: 119, 1943.
Rhabdocnemis Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXXIV: 348, 1894.

Rhabdoscelus fissicauda Chevrolat ヤシオサゾウムシ

Trochorhopalus *fissicauda* Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6) V: 104, 1885.
Rhabdocnemis fissicauda : Chûjô, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ., II (202) : 41, 1971,
Rhabdocnemis *pygidialis* Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXXIV: 348, 1894.

Distribution : India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Japan (Minami-Daito-Jima).

Host ***plants*** : *Livistona subglobosa, Saccharum officinarum.*

Rhabdoscelus obscurus Boisduval カンショオサゾウムシ

Calandra *obscura* Boisduval, Voy. Astrolabe, II: 448, 1835.
Sphenophorus obscurus: Waterhouse et Gahan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) V: 169, 1890.
Sphenophorus *maculatus* Matsumura, Nippon Gaichu Zensho, II: 222, pl. XXIII, f. 2, 1915.

Distribution: Pacific Islands, New Guinea, Celebes, Aru, Buru, Mysol, Japan (Ogasawara Isls.).

Host ***plants*** : *Saccharum officinarum.* In East Indonesia this weevil was found mainly on sago-palm (Kalshoven, 1961).

Cosmopolites Chevrolat

Cosmopolites Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6) V: 289, 1885.

Cosmopolites sordidus Germar バショウオサゾウムシ

Calandra *sordidus* Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov.,: 299, 1824.
Cosmopolites ***sordidus:*** Yuasa, Oyo-Kontyu, II : 117, 1939.

Distribution : Tropical countries of Africa, Central and South America, South Asia, Pacific Islands, Japan (Amami-Oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinawa and Ogasawara Isls.).

Host plants : Banana.

Aplotes Chevrolat

Aplotes Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6) V: 100, 1885.

Aplotes roelofsi Chevrolat トホシオサゾウムシ

Sphenophorus Roelofsi Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (6) II, Bull.: clix, 1882.
Sphenophorus carinicollis: Roelofs (nec Gyllenhal), Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XVIII: 187, 1875.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu) , China.
Host plants: The weevils were found several times on *Quercus acutissima*, I also found a mass of weevils on *Commelina communis* feeding the stem in Fukuoka.

Tribe SITOPHILINI

Calandrina Thomson, Skand. Col., VII: 337, 1865.
Sitophili Csiki, Col. Cat., 149, Rhynchophorinae : 68, 1936.

Polytus Faust

Polytus Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXXIV: 353, 1894.

Polytus mellerborgi Boheman バショウコクゾウムシ

Sitophilus *Mellerborgi* Boheman, in Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., IV, 2: 976, 1838.

Distribution: Southern Asia, Madagascar, Hawaii, Micronesia, Polynesia, Mexico, Japan (Amami-Oshima and Okinawa Isls.).
Host plants : Banana.

Sitophilus Schoenherr

Sitophilus Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc. IV. 2: 967, 1838.
Calandra auct.

Sitophilus granarius Linnaeus グラナリアコクゾウムシ

Curculio granarius Linnaeus, **Syst, Nat. ed. X: 378, 1758.**

Distribution : Cosmopolitan. This species has frequently been intercepted at the Plant Quarentine, but the establishment in Japan is uncertain.
Host plants: Cereals.

Sitophilus zeamais Motschulsky コクゾウムシ

Sitophilus *zea-mais* Motschulsky, Etud. Ent., IV: 77, 1855.
Sitophilus oryzae auct.
Sitophilus oryzae L., large strain, auct.

Distribution : Cosmopolitan.
Host plants : Cereals.

Sitophilus oryzae Linnaeus ココクゾウムシ

Curculio *oryza* Linnaeus, Amoen. Acad., VI: 395, 1796.
Calandra sasakii Takahashi, Sakumotsu Gaichuron : 164, 1928.
Sitophilus oryzae L., small strain, auct.

Distribution : Cosmopolitan.
Host plants: Cereals.

Diocalandra Faust

Diocalandra Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) XIV (XXXIV) : 353, 1894.

Diocalandra elongata Roelofs コササコクゾウムシ

Calandra elongata Roelofs, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XVIII: 187, 1875.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Kyushu) .
Host plants: The dried cane of *Pseudosasa japonica, Pseudosasa purpurascens* and *Pleioblastus simoni.*

Diocalandra sasa Morimoto, sp. nov. ササコクゾウムシ

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).
Host plants: The dried cane of *Pseudosasa japonica.*

Diocalandra kamiyai Morimoto, sp, nov. カミヤササコクゾウムシ

Distribution : Japan (Kyushu).
Host plants: Mr. H. Kamiya (now Dr. H. Sasaji) collected two specimens from the bush of *Pseudosasa purpurascens* by sweeping.

Myocalandra Faust

Myocalandra Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXXIV: 354, 1894.
Paracalendra Chûjô et Morimoto, Akitu, VIII: 26, 1959, **syn. nov.**

Myocalandra exarata Boheman サトウキビコクゾウムシ

Sitophilus exarata Boheman, in Schoenherr, Gen. Sp. Curc., IV, 2: 970, 1938.
Paracalendra saccharivora Chûjô et Morimoto, Akitu, VIII: 26, figs., 1959, **syn. nov.**

Distribution : Southern Asia, Formosa, Mauritius, Seychellus, Madagascar, Japan (Okinawa and Miyako Isls.).
Host plants : *Saccharum officinarum* This is known as a bamboo and rattan borer (Beeson, 1941; Kalshoven, 1961).

Laogenia Pascoe

Laogenia Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., XII: 75, 1874.

Laogenia formosana Heller アシナガコクゾウムシ（タテスジゾウムシ）

Laogenia *formosana* Heller, Ent. Blätt., XXIII: 9, 11, 1978; Chûjô, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ. II (202) : 42, 1971.

Distribution : Japan (Amami-Oshima, Okinawa and Miyako Isls.), Formosa.
Host plants : Unknown.